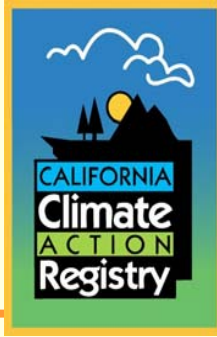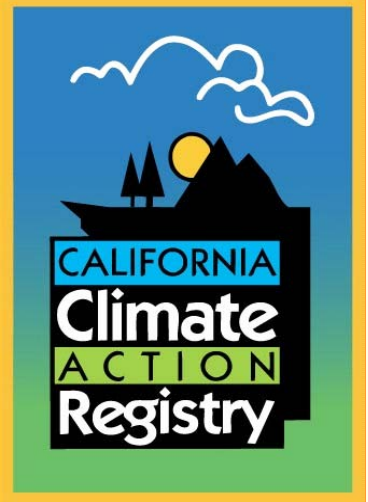# California Climate Action Registry

CEC Public Workshop

May 10, 2004

Robyn Camp

Program Director

Goals of the Registry

- Help companies and organizations establish GHG emissions inventories and baselines against which any future GHG emission reduction requirements may be applied.

- Encourage voluntary actions to:
  - Increase energy efficiency
  - Decrease GHG emissions

Registry History and Legislation

- Began as a business initiative
- SB 1771 created non-profit voluntary GHG registry
- Operations began September 2001
- Program launched October 2002
- 43 members as of May 2004

Registry Tools

- Standardized GHG Reporting Tools:
  - General Reporting Protocol:
    - Based on WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol
    - Specifies what to report, how to quantify emissions, how to complete and submit a report
  - Industry Specific Protocols: Forestry, Electric Power Utilities, Oil and Gas
  - Certification Protocol
  - CARROT: Climate Action Registry Reporting Online Tool

What is Required to Report?
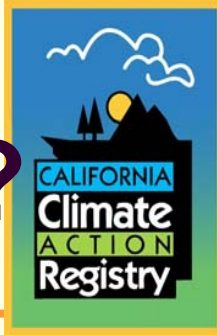
- First 3years: CO2 only
- After that, if applicable remaining 5 gases: Methane, Nitrous Oxide, HFCs, PFCs and SF6
- Sources: Indirect and Direct Emissions
  - Indirect:Purchased electricity, Imported steam, District heating and cooling, Purchased co-gen
  - Direct: Mobile Emissions, Stationary Combustion; Process emissions and fugitive emissions

Registry and State Agencies
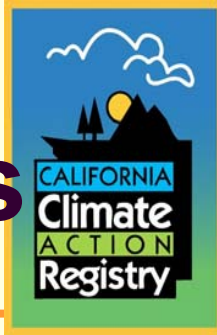
- California Energy Commission (CEC)
  - Per SB 1771 and 527:
    - Provide technical guidance to Registry for reporting, metrics, approve technical assistance providers
    - Approve certifiers and oversee certification activities
    - Assist with public review of Registry Protocols
- Air Resources Board (CARB)
  - AB 1493: develop guidance for GHG emissions from mobile sources
- Department of Forestry (CDF)
  - SB 812: Develop guidance for reporting GHG emission reduction projects
    - Emphasis on CA forest conservation and management

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What Differentiates the Registry?

- Annual emissions inventory (CA or US)
- Direct and indirect emissions
- Rigorous methodologies and defensible data
- Third-party certification
- CARROT
- State of CA backing
- Optional reporting: can highlight reduction goal, metrics, programs, offsets
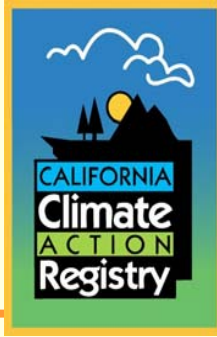
Business Benefits

- Save money by addressing inefficiencies
- Show environmental leadership
- Protect baseline
- Address shareholder concerns
- Help prepare to participate in emissions trading
- Use the CARROT
- Participate in new standards development

Certification Overview

- **What is Certification?**
  - Independent review of reported emissions

- **Why is it Important?**
  - Ensures reported emissions adhere to the reporting requirements and achieve a minimum quality standard (95% accuracy)

- **Who is a Certifier?**
  - A company that has been approved by both the CEC and the Registry as qualified to assess a participant's reported emissions

Certification Principles

- Certification criteria:
  - *Completeness*: include all sources that are not de minimis
  - *Consistency*: application of measurement and calculation methodologies so that performance within entity can be compared from year to year
  - *Comparability*: all participants using the same protocols to enable inter-entity comparisons
  - *Accuracy*: less than 5% measurement and reporting error
  - *Transparency*: calculations laid out in a manner that is clear and repeatable (CARROT)

Certification Standards
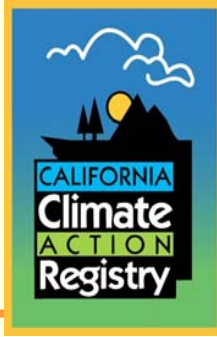
- **Minimum Quality Standard**
  - At least 95% accuracy in Certified Emission Reports
  - Emission Reports with material misstatements are not Certifiable

- **Professional Judgment**
  - Registry expects Certifiers to use their best professional judgment when executing certification activities.

For more information:

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